OMB-83I FORM SUPPORTING STATEMENT

FOR OMB REVIEW OF ICR NO. 2022.01

INFORMATION COLLECTION REQUEST FOR THE NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR THE BRICK AND STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS SOURCE CATEGORY

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

EMISSION STANDARDS DIVISION

RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NORTH CAROLINA 27711

AUGUST 2001

PART A OF THE SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1.0 Identification of the Information Collection

(a) Title and Number of the Information Collection.

"Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements for the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Brick and Structural Clay Products Manufacturing (to be codified at 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ)." This is a new information collection request (ICR). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) tracking number is 2022.01.

(b) Short Characterization.

Potential respondents are owners or operators of new and existing brick and/or structural clay products (BSCP) manufacturing facilities. A BSCP facility manufactures brick, including face brick, structural brick, brick pavers, or other brick, and/or structural clay products including clay pipe; roof tile; extruded floor and wall tile; or other extruded, dimensional clay products. The BSCP facilities typically form, dry, and fire bricks and shapes that are composed primarily of clay and shale. The rule applies to existing tunnel kilns with design capacities of 10 tons per hour (tph) or more of fired product at these facilities. The rule also applies to all new or reconstructed tunnel kilns (regardless of capacity). Kilns are used to fire BSCP.

Consistent with the General Provisions for NESHAP for Source Categories (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A), respondents do not include the owner or operator of any facility that is not a major source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions or any facility that does not operate affected kilns, even if the facility is a major source. A major source of HAP is a plant site that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 10 tons or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 25 tons or more per year. Approximately 59 BSCP facilities with existing tunnel kilns are expected to meet the applicability criteria defined in the rule. An estimated 15 facilities are expected to construct new kilns in the next 5 years. We assume that 3 new tunnel kilns will be constructed in each of the first 3 years after the effective date of the rule and that one third of the 3 new kilns will be constructed at a facility that otherwise would not have been subject to the rule.

Respondents must submit one-time notifications of applicability and reports on initial performance test results. Plants must develop and implement a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (SSMP) and submit semiannual reports of any event where the plan was not followed. Respondents must also develop and implement an operation, maintenance, and monitoring (OM&M) plan covering each affected source and each emission control device used for compliance with the rule. Semiannual reports for periods of emission limitation deviations (or reports certifying that no deviations have occurred) also are required. General requirements applicable to all NESHAP require records of applicability determinations; performance test results; deviations; periods of startups, shutdowns, or malfunctions; monitoring records; and all other information needed to determine compliance with the applicable standard. Records and reports must be retained for a minimum of 5 years. The most recent 2 years of data must be retained onsite. The remaining 3 years of data may be retained offsite.

Subpart JJJJJ requires respondents to monitor control device operating parameters to assure continuous compliance with the proposed rule. Parameter monitoring requirements include bag leak detectors, lime injection rate monitors, and inlet temperature monitors for dry injection fabric filter (DIFF) systems. Parameter monitoring requirements for dry lime scrubber/fabric filter (DLS) systems are the same as those for DIFF systems plus monitoring of water injection rate. The proposed rule also includes monitoring requirements for wet scrubbers, including monitoring of pressure drop, liquid pH, liquid flow rate, and chemical addition rate (if applicable). While any of these technologies could be used to comply with the proposed emission standards, it is anticipated that most facilities will use a DIFF system. Respondents also must maintain records of specific information needed to determine that the standards are being achieved and maintained. These proposed requirements are described in Attachment 1.

2. Need For and Use of the Collection

(a) Need/Authority for the Collection.

The EPA is required under Section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended, to establish emission standards for each category or subcategory of major and area sources of

HAP listed for regulation in section 112(b). These standards are applicable to new or existing sources of HAP and shall require the maximum degree of emission reduction.

The predominant HAP emitted from BSCP manufacturing facilities include hydrogen fluoride (HF), hydrogen chloride (HCl), and metals (antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, mercury, manganese, nickel, lead, and selenium). In the Administrator's judgement, the pollutants emitted from BSCP manufacturing facilities cause or contribute significantly to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health. Consequently, NESHAP for this source category has been developed and are being proposed. (Note: The BSCP manufacturing source category was originally included in the clay products manufacturing industry source category in the initial list of source categories published on July 16, 1992 (57 FR 31576). The BSCP manufacturing source category was subsequently identified as a separate and distinct source category and is being added to the list of source categories at the same time that NESHAP are being proposed.)

Section 114 of the CAA allows the Administrator to require inspections, monitoring, and entry into facilities to ensure compliance with a section 112 emission standard. Section 114(a)(1) specifically states:

"The Administrator may require any person who owns or operates any emission source … who is subject to the provisions of the CAA on a one-time, periodic, or continuous basis to;

(A) establish and maintain such records;

(B) make such reports;

(C) install, use, and maintain such monitoring equipment, and use such audit procedures, or methods;

(D) sample such emissions;

(E) keep records on control equipment parameters, production variables or other indirect data when direct monitoring of emissions is impractical;

(F) submit compliance certifications in accordance with section 114(a)(3); and

(G) provide such other information as the Administrator may reasonably require."

Certain records and reports are necessary to enable the Administrator to identify sources subject to the standards and to ensure that the standards are being achieved.

(b) Practical Utility/Users of the Data.

The information will be used by EPA enforcement personnel to: (1) identify new, modified, reconstructed, and existing sources subject to the standards; (2) ensure that maximum achievable control technology (MACT) is being properly applied; and (3) ensure that the emission control devices are being properly operated and maintained on a continuous basis. In addition, records and reports are necessary to enable EPA to identify facilities that may not be in compliance with the standards. Based on the reported information, EPA can decide which facilities should be inspected and what records or processes should be inspected at these facilities. The records that facilities maintain will indicate to EPA whether the owners or operators are in compliance with the emission limitations. Much of the information EPA would need to determine compliance would be recorded and retained onsite at the facility. Such information would be reviewed by enforcement personnel during an inspection and would not need to be routinely reported to EPA.

3. Nonduplication, Consultations, and Other Collection Criteria

(a) Nonduplication.

The information required by the BSCP manufacturing NESHAP is not duplicated by existing EPA regulations and is not expected to be required by any other EPA rulemaking currently in progress. However, certain reports required by State or local agencies may duplicate information required by the standards. In such cases, a copy of the report submitted to the State or local agency may be provided to the Administrator in lieu of the report required by the standards.

(b) Public Notice Required Prior to ICR Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

This section is not applicable because this is a rule-related ICR. A public review and comment period will occur after proposal of the BSCP manufacturing NESHAP in the Federal Register. The final rule will respond to any comments on these information collection requirements.

(c) Consultations.

Representatives of the industry trade associations and their member companies were consulted during the development of the rule, and several meetings have been held with them during this time. The industry trade associations include the Brick Industry Association and the National Clay Pipe Institute. During these meetings, the representatives were given the opportunity to comment on the regulatory approach. The major topics of these discussions included rule applicability, subcategories, and MACT floor approach. No specific information was provided to the representatives with respect to burden estimates. Others consulted for information during the development process for these proposed standards included the Institute of Clean Air Companies and several individual States, including Texas, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Ohio.

The EPA will provide a 60-day public comment period after proposal of the BSCP manufacturing NESHAP, during which all affected parties will be given the opportunity to comment on the proposed rule. The EPA will consider all of the comments received and may incorporate them in developing the final rule.

(d) Effects of Less Frequent Collection.

If the relevant information was collected less frequently, EPA would not be reasonably assured that the facilities are applying good operation and maintenance practices and meeting the emission limitations in the rule. In addition, our authority to take administrative action would be significantly reduced. Section 113(d) of the CAA limits the assessment of administrative penalties to violations which occur no more than 12 months before initiation of the administrative proceeding. Since administrative proceedings are less costly and require use of fewer resources than judicial proceedings, both we and the regulated community benefit from preservation of our administrative powers. Also, the reporting frequency in the rule is consistent with the requirements of Title V permit programs. Consequently, less frequent reports would not result in a reduced burden.

(e) General Guidelines.

The BSCP manufacturing NESHAP requires that facilities retain records for a period of 5 years, which exceeds the 3-year retention period specified in the general information collection guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.6(f) of OMB regulations implementing the Paperwork

Reduction Act. However, the 5-year retention period is consistent with the retention requirement in the General Provisions in subpart A of 40 CFR part 63 and the retention requirement in the operating permit program under 40 CFR part 70. All facilities subject to this rule will be required to obtain operating permits either through the State-approved permitting program or, if one does not exist, in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR part 71. Thus, the 5-year record retention requirement of the rule adds no additional burden. At a minimum, respondents will be required to retain onsite the most recent 2 years of data. The remaining 3 years of data could be retained at a readily accessible onsite or offsite storage facility. None of the other guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.6 are being exceeded.

(f) Confidentiality.

All information submitted to EPA for which a claim of confidentiality is made will be safeguarded according to EPA policies set forth in Title 40, Chapter 1, Part 2, Subpart B -- Confidentiality of Business Information. (See 40 CFR 2; 41 FR 36902, September 1, 1976; amended by 43 FR 39999, September 28, 1978; 43 FR 42251, September 28, 1978; and 44 FR 17674, March 23, 1979.)

(g) Sensitive Questions.

This section is not applicable because this ICR does not involve matters of a sensitive nature.

4. The Respondents and the Information Requested

(a) Respondents Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Codes.

Respondents are owners or operators of BSCP manufacturing facilities that are major sources of HAP emissions and use existing tunnel kilns with design capacities of 10 tph or more of fired product or new tunnel kilns of any capacity. Table 1 lists the SIC and NAICS codes used to classify the respondents affected by the BSCP manufacturing NESHAP.

TABLE 1. SIC AND NAICS CODES USED TO CLASSIFY RESPONDENTS

SIC	NAICS	Examples of potentially regulated entities
3251	327121	Brick and structural clay tile manufacturing facilities
3259	327123	Other structural clay products manufacturing facilities

(b) Information Requested.

(i) Data items, Including Recordkeeping Requirements. Attachment 1, Source Data and Information Requirements, summarizes the recordkeeping and reporting requirements including the required retention time for all records.

(ii) Respondent activities. The respondent activities required by the standards in the first 3 years following the effective date are identified in Attachment 2, Table 1 and introduced in Section 6(a).

5. The Information Collected--Agency Activities, Collection Methodology, and Information Management

(a) Agency Activities.

A list of Agency activities in the first 3 years following the effective date of the rule is provided in Attachment 2, Table 2 and introduced in Section 6(c).

(b) Collection Methodology and Management.

Information contained in the one-time only reports will be entered into the Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS) Facility Subsystem (AFS) that is maintained and operated by our Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS). Information contained in the periodic reports submitted to us will be reviewed for accuracy and completeness. Data obtained during periodic visits by our personnel from records maintained by the respondents will be tabulated and published for internal use in compliance and enforcement programs.

(c) Small Entity Flexibility.

Approximately 93 of the estimated 189 plants that make up the BSCP industry are owned by small businesses based on the definition used by the Small Business Administration (500 or 750 or fewer company employees depending on the companies SIC/NAICS codes). Information available to the EPA indicates that 11 of these plants are subject to the NESHAP

because they are major sources of HAP and operate kilns with capacities of 10 tph or more. The EPA gathered input from small entity-owned facilities during the data gathering phase of the proposed rulemaking, presented the regulatory approach to the trade association who represents most small businesses, and contacted small entity-owned facilities projected to incur compliance costs to explain the regulatory approach. The EPA does not expect that any affected facilities, including small businesses, will experience adverse impacts due to the cost of the reporting and recordkeeping requirements of the proposed rule.

The proposed rule will allow the affected facilities up to 3 years from the effective date of the rule to comply. Under Section 112(i), the Administrator or the applicable regulatory authority also may grant one additional year if the owner or operator demonstrates that more time is needed to install controls for a source. This additional time would ease capital availability problems for plants in marginal economic condition that need to purchase and install new or upgraded emission controls.

(d) Collection Schedule.

Collection of data will begin after the effective date of the final BSCP manufacturing NESHAP. The compliance date for existing sources is 3 years after the effective date. The compliance date for new or reconstructed sources is the effective date if the source startup date is before the effective date, or upon startup if the startup date is on or after the effective date. The schedule for notifications and reports required by the rule is summarized below.

For facilities with existing affected kilns, the initial notification stating that the facility is subject to the rule must be submitted no later than 120 days after the effective date of the rule. Facilities with new or reconstructed affected kilns for which startup occurs on or after the effective date must submit the initial notification no later than 120 days after the source becomes subject to the rule. Facilities required to conduct a performance test must submit a notification of intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin. For each initial compliance demonstration that includes a performance test, facilities must submit an initial notification of compliance status no later than 60 days following the completion of the performance test. Records necessary to determine compliance

must be compiled on a daily basis, and compliance reports must be submitted to the Administrator on a semi-annual basis.

6. Estimating the Burden and Cost of the Collection

(a) Estimating Respondent Burden.

The annual burden estimates for reporting and recordkeeping activities for the first 3 years after the effective date of the rule are presented in Attachment 2, Table 1. These numbers were derived from estimates based on EPA's experience with similar information collection requirements in other standards development efforts.

(b) Estimating Respondent Costs.

The information collection activities for sources subject to the standards are presented in Attachment 2, Table 1. The total cost for each respondent activity includes labor costs, capital/start-up costs, and operating and maintenance (O&M) costs. Labor costs for reporting and recordkeeping activities were estimated based on the most recently available labor rate data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) (http://stats.bls.gov/news.release). Labor costs are divided into the following three categories: (1) technical, (2) management, and (3) clerical. The labor rates, including fringe benefits, reported by BLS for March 2000 (the most recent rates available) are $28.59 per hour ($28.59/hr) for technical personnel, $43.46/hr for managerial personnel, and $18.07/hr for clerical personnel. The base labor rates were adjusted by an overhead and profit rate of 167 percent. The final total labor rates are $48 for technical personnel, $73 for management, and $30 for clerical. Capital/startup costs include the costs of conducting performance tests, installing the necessary monitoring equipment, and purchasing file cabinets for storing records. Operation and maintenance costs include the costs for general upkeep of monitoring equipment and photocopy and postage costs associated with reporting requirements. The capital/startup costs were estimated and annualized as described in the footnotes to Attachment 2, Table 1.

(c) Estimating Agency Burden and Cost.

No costs can be attributed to the development of the information collection requirements because the information collection requirements were developed as an incidental part of standards development. Because reporting and recordkeeping requirements on the part

of the respondents are required under Section 112 of the CAA, no operational costs will be incurred by the Federal Government. Publication and distribution of the information are part of the AFS, with the result that no Federal costs can be directly attributed to the ICR. Examination of records to be maintained by the respondents will occur incidentally as part of the periodic inspection of sources that is part of EPA's overall compliance and enforcement program. Therefore, this examination is not attributable to the ICR. The only costs that the Federal government will incur are user costs associated with the analysis of the reported information, as presented in Attachment 2, Table 2. Labor rates for Federal employees are based on the January 2001, Office of Personnel Management labor rates for General Schedule employees (http://www3.opm.gov/oca/01tables/gshrly/html/01gshr.htm). The base labor rates are $26.19/hr for technical personnel (GS-12, step 5), $ 43.29 for management personnel (GS-15, step 5), and $14.76/hr for clerical personnel (GS-7, step 5). The base labor rates were multiplied by the standard government benefits multiplication factor of 1.6. The resulting average hourly labor costs are $42 for technical personnel, $69 for management, and $24 for clerical.

(d) Estimating the Respondent Universe and Total Burden and Costs.

Once the burden and costs per activity have been established on a per respondent basis, the total burden and cost must be calculated for all respondents and for the Agency. To calculate the total burden and costs, the number of respondents needed to complete each information collection activity must be estimated. The total number of respondents is also referred to as the "respondent universe."

The EPA has identified 189 facilities that are involved in BSCP production processes. Based on analyses of information collected from industry surveys and operating permits, EPA estimates that 169 of the facilities may be major sources. However, only those existing facilities that operate tunnel kilns with capacities of 10 tph or more are required to comply with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of the rule. There are 59 existing major source facilities with affected tunnel kilns. In addition, major source facilities with new tunnel kilns of any capacity are required to comply with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of the rule. It is projected that three new tunnel kilns will be

constructed each year to accommodate trends in increasing production of BSCP. These new kilns will likely be constructed at existing BSCP facilities with affected existing kilns. For purposes of estimating respondent burden and costs, it is assumed that one third of the new kilns would be constructed at facilities that otherwise would not have been subject to the rule (e.g., an existing facility with tunnel kilns with capacities less than 10 tph). Details on the number of respondents affected by each individual burden item are provided in the footnotes of Attachment 2, Table 1.

(e) Bottom Line Burden Hours and Costs/Master Tables.

(i) Respondent tally. The bottom line annual respondent burden hours and costs, presented in Table 1 of Attachment 2, are calculated by adding person-hours per year down each column for technical, managerial, and clerical staff, and by adding down the cost column. The total annual number of responses is 106. The estimated bottom line annual burden is 7,273 labor hours at an annual labor cost of $333,913. The estimated total capital/startup costs that would be incurred during each of the 3 years following promulgation are $1,126,267. The annualized capital/startup costs are $217,536. The total annual O&M cost is estimated to be $16,938. The total annualized cost (including the annualized capital/startup and O&M costs) is $234,474.

(ii) The Agency tally. The bottom line Agency burden hours and costs, presented in Table 2 of Attachment 2, are calculated as in the respondent table, by adding person-hours per year down each column for technical, managerial, and clerical staff, and by adding down the cost column. In this case, total cost is the sum of this total salary cost and total travel expenses for tests attended. The total annual hours are 3,255. The total annual cost is $137,103.

(iii) Variations in the annual bottom line. This section does not apply since no significant variation is anticipated. It is assumed that the annual burden hours and costs do not vary over the 3-year review period.

(f) Reasons for Change in Burden.

This section does not apply because this is a new collection.

(g) Burden Statement.

The average annual respondent burden for the 62 new and existing affected BSCP facilities is estimated at 7,273 hours and $333,913. This estimate includes time for preparing and submitting notices, gathering information (e.g., conducting emission performance tests), submitting reports, and maintaining records. The average burden and cost, per respondent, are 117 labor hours and $5,386.

Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are listed in 40 CFR part 9 and 48 CFR chapter 15.

Send comments on the EPA's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques, to the Director, Office of Environmental Information, Collection Strategies Division (2822), U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460, and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503, marked "Attention: Desk Officer for EPA." Include the EPA ICR number and OMB control number in any correspondence.

PART B OF THE SUPPORTING STATEMENT

This section is not applicable because statistical methods are not used in data collection associated with this regulation.

ATTACHMENT 1

SOURCE DATA AND INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

Requirements	Regulation Reference
Notifications	
Initial notifications (including construction/reconstruction)	63.5, 63.9(b), and 63.8490(a)-(c)
Notification of performance test	63.7(b)-(c), 63.9(e), and 63.8490(d)
Notification of compliance status (including performance test results, operating parameter values, capture/collection system design information, bag leak detection system documentation, OM&M plan, and SSMP)	63.9(h), 63.10(d)(2), and 63.8490(e)
Records	
Record retention	63.10(b)(1) and 63.8505
Documentation supporting initial notifications and notifications of compliance status	63.10(b)(2)(xiv) and 63.8500(a)(1)
SSMP and OM&M plan	63.6(e)(3) and 63.8500(c)(5)
Records related to startup, shutdown, and malfunction	63.6(e)(3)(iii)-(iv) and 63.8500(a)(2)
Records of performance tests	63.10(b)(2)(viii) and 63.8500(a)(3)
Records for each continuous monitoring system (CMS), production records, and bag leak detection system records	63.8(d)(3), 63.8(f)(6)(i), 63.8(g), 63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(xi), and 63.8500(b)-(c)
Reports	
Semi-annual compliance report: • Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports • No deviations/no out-of-control CMS • Deviations/out-of-control CMS	63.10(e)(3) and 63.8495(b)-(f) 63.10(d)(5) and 63.8495(c)(4) 63.8495(c)(5)-(6) 63.8495(d)-(e)

ATTACHMENT 2

TABLE 1. ANNUAL RESPONDENT BURDEN AND COST OF REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROPOSED STANDARDS

TABLE 2. ANNUAL BURDEN AND COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROPOSED STANDARDS

TABLE 1. ANNUAL RESPONDENT BURDEN AND COST OF REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROPOSED STANDARDS

	(A) Person-hours per occurrence	(B) No. of occurrences per respondent per year	(C) Person-hours per respondent per year (C=AxB)	(D) Respondents per year (b)	(E) Technical person-hours per year (E=CxD)	(F) Management person-hours per year (Ex0.05)	(G) Clerical person-hours per year (Ex0.1)	(H) Cost,$ (a)
Burden item								
1. Applications	NA							
2. Survey and Studies	NA							
3. Acquisition, Installation, and Utilization of Technology and Systems	54	1	54	21	1,116	55.8	111.6	$60,989
4. Reporting Requirements								
A. Read instructions	0.5	1	0.5	21	10.3	0.5	1	$565
B. Required activities								
Startup, shutdown, malfunction plan	32	1	32	21	661	33	66	$24,436
Operation, maintenance, and monitoring plan	32	1	32	21	661	33	66	$36,142
C. Create information	See 4B							
D. Gather existing information	See 4B							
E. Write report								
Notification of applicability (c)	2	1	2	20	39	2	3.9	$2,150
Notification of constr./reconstr. (c)	2	1	2	1	2	0.1	0.2	$109
Notification of anticipated startup (c)	2	1	2	1	2	0.1	0.2	$109
Notification of actual startup (c)	2	1	2	1	2	0.1	0.2	$109
Notification of performance test (c)	2	1	2	21	41	2.1	4.1	$2,259
Notification of compliance status (c)	16	1	16	21	331	16.5	33.1	$18,071
Semi-annual compliance reports:								
Deviations (d)	16	1	16	3.1	49.6	2.5	5	$2,711
No deviations (e)	8	2	16	18	281	14.1	28	$15,360
Startup, shutdown, malfunction report (f)	8	2	16	2	33	1.7	3.3	$1,807
5. Recordkeeping Requirements								
A. Read instructions	4	1	4	21	83	4.1	8.3	$4,518
B. Plan activities	See 5E							
C. Implement activities	See 5E							
D. Develop record system	See 5E							

TABLE 1. (Continued)

	(A) Person-hours per occurrence	(B) No. of occurrences per respondent per year	(C) Person-hours per respondent per year (C=AxB)	(D) Respondents per year (b)	(E) Technical person-hours per year (E=CxD)	(F) Management person-hours per year (Ex0.05)	(G) Clerical person-hours per year (Ex0.1)	(H) Cost,$ (a)
E. Time to enter information								
Records of all info. required by standards (g,h)	2.4	52	124.8	21	2,579	129	258	$140,953
F. Time to train personnel	20	1	20	21	413	20.7	41	$22,589
G. Time to adjust existing ways to comply with previously applicable requirements	NA							
H. Time to transmit or disclose information(i)	0.25	3.67	0.9175	21	19	0.9	1.9	$1,036
I. Time for audits	NA							
TOTAL ANNUAL BURDEN AND COST (SALARY)					6,324	316	632	$333,913
TOTAL ANNUAL NUMBER OF RESPONSES (j)				106				
ANNUAL CAPITAL COSTS:								
Performance tests (k), (l)								$600,050
Monitoring equipment (m)								$521,360
File cabinets (n)								$4,857
Total annual capital								$1,126,267
ANNUALIZED CAPITAL COSTS: (o)								
Performance tests (5 year life, 7% interest -> CRF=0.24)								$144,012
Monitoring equipment (10 year life, 7% interest -> CRF=0.14)								$72,990
File cabinets (15 year life, 7% interest -> CRF=0.11)								$533
Total annualized capital								$217,536
TOTAL ANNUAL COSTS (O & M) (p)								$16,938
TOTAL ANNUALIZED COSTS (Annualized capital + O&M costs)								$234,474

(a) Costs are based on the following hourly rates: technical at $48, management at $73, and clerical at $30. Management person-hours and clerical person-hours are assumed to be 5 percent and 10 percent of technical person-hours, respectively.

(b) A total of 59 major sources with 94 existing affected tunnel kilns are expected to comply during the 3-year ICR clearance period, for an average of 59/3=19.7 plants and 94/3=31.3 kilns per year. An additional 3 new kilns are anticipated to be constructed each year, with one-third of the new kilns being constructed at a plant that otherwise would not have been subject to the rule, for an average of 3 kilns/yr x (1/3)=1 new plant per year.

(c) Notifications occur one time only. It is technically incorrect to treat these notifications as annual occurrences. However, the burden estimates in the table reflect only the one-time burden because the burden is applied to the average number of respondents per year.

(d) Assumes 15% of respondents report deviations once a year.

(e) Assumes 85% of respondents report no deviations semiannually.

(f) Assumes 10% of respondents will have a startup, shutdown, or malfunction occur in a year that is not managed according to the plan.

(g) Assumes 1.5 hours per source and 1.59 sources per plant (1.5 x 1.59 = 2.4)

(h) Assumes information is entered 1 time per week for 52 weeks/yr

(i) Assumes typical plant transmits one-time notifications of applicability, initial performance test, and compliance status (including performance test report); the startup,

TABLE 1. (Continued)

shutdown, and malfunction plan; the operation, maintenance, and monitoring plan; and 6 semi-annual reports of excess emissions (or no excess emissions) over the 3-year period, for a total of 11 items or an average of 3.67 items per year

(j) The total annual number of responses is calculated by summing the product of columns B and D for each of the reports listed in 4E.

(k) Assumes emission test to be conducted on (31.3+3)=34.3 kilns per year using EPA Method 5 for PM and EPA Method 26A for HF and HCl at a total cost of $16,500.

(l) Assumes 10% of plants will fail an initial performance test for one kiln and must repeat it.

(m) For each DIFF-controlled kiln, bag leak detector and fabric filter inlet temperature monitor costs are estimated at $15,200 (34.3 kilns/yr x $15,200 = $521,360).

(n) Assumes one standard four-drawer file cabinet per facility at a cost of $235 per cabinet.

(o) Annualized costs are calculated by multiplying the capital recovery factor (CRF) by the capital cost. CRF=(i)*(1+i)^t/((1+i)^t-1) where i = interest rate (%) and t = equipment life (years)

(p) O&M costs include the following: (1) O&M for monitors estimated as 20% of the annualized cost for monitors, and (2) photocopy and postage costs estimated as $22/report.

NA = Not Applicable.

TABLE 2. ANNUAL BURDEN AND COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROPOSED STANDARDS

	(A) EPA person-hours per occurrence	(B) No. of occurrences per plant per year	(C) EPA person-hours per plant per year (C=AxB)	(D) Plants per year (b)	(E) Technical person-hours per year (E=CxD)	(F) Management person-hours per year (Ex0.05)	(G) Clerical person-hours per year (Ex0.1)	(H) Cost,$ (a)
Activity								
Attend initial performance test (c)	40	1	40	2	83	4	8	$3,956
Attend repeat performance test (c, d)								
Retesting preparation	8	1	8	0.2	2	0	0	$79
Retesting	40	1	40	0.2	8	0	1	$396
Litigation (e)	2,080	1	2,080	0.2	430	21	43	$20,569
Excess Emissions Enforcement Activities (f)	48	1	48	1.0	50	2	5	$2,373
Report Review								
Notification of applicability	2	1	2	21	41	2	4	$1,978
Notification of constr./reconstr.	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	$96
Notification of anticipated startup	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	$96
Notification of actual startup	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	$96
Notification of initial performance test	2	1	2	21	41	2	4	$1,978
Notification of compliance status (g)	60	1	60	21	1,240	62	124	$59,334
Repeat performance test report (d)	40	1	40	2	83	4	8	$3,956
Semi-annual compliance reports:								
Deviations (h)	20	1	20	3.1	62	3	6	$2,967
No deviations (i)	20	2	40	18	703	35	70	$33,623
Startup, shutdown, malfunction report (j)	20	2	40	2	83	4	8	$3,956
TOTAL BURDEN AND COST (SALARY)					2,831	142	283	$135,450
Travel Expenses for Tests Attended (k)								$1,653
TOTAL ANNUAL COST (SALARY + EXPENSES)								$137,103

(a) Costs are based on the following hourly rates: technical at $42, management at $69, and clerical at $24. Management person-hours and clerical person-hours are assumed to be 5 percent and 10 percent of technical person-hours, respectively.

(b) A total of 59 major sources with existing affected tunnel kilns are expected to comply during the 3-year ICR clearance period, for an average of 59/3=19.7 plants per year. An additional 3 new kilns are anticipated to be constructed each year, with one-third of the new kilns being constructed at a plant that otherwise would not have been subject to the rule, for an average of 3 kilns/yr x (1/3)=1 new plant per year.

(c) Assumes Agency personnel will attend performance tests for one kiln at 10% of plants.

(d) Assumes 10% of plants will fail an initial performance test for one kiln and must repeat it and assumes Agency personnel attend 10% of the repeat tests.

(e) Assumes 1% of plants will be involved in litigation.

(f) Assumes 5% of the plants are required to retest as a result of excess emissions and assumes Agency personnel attend all of the retests.

(g) Notification of compliance status includes performance test report.

(h) Assume 15% of plants report deviations once a year.

(i) Assumes 85% of plants will file no deviation reports.

(j) Assumes 10% of respondents will have a startup, shutdown, or malfunction occur in a year that is not managed according to the plan.

(k) Assumes Agency personnel (1 person) will spend 2 days per plant, at $50 per diem per day, and $400 transportation expense per round trip to attend performance tests.